



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(54) Title: IMPROVED SIGNALING SYSTEM FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b> <b>(54) Titre: SYSTEME DE SIGNALISATION AMELIORE POUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		
<b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>A pair of devices (400, 401) appear to be a Common Channel Signaling (CCS) network nodes on each end of a point-to-point digital data link, that is, a normal CCS signaling link (402, 403). Multiple transport methods may be used to provide a redundant and diverse path for the signaling link. These methods include the encapsulation of the CCS protocol, at one or more layers, within other network protocols. In another embodiment, the present invention implements a virtual Signal Transfer Point by means of one or more encapsulating STPs (eSTPs). A packet data network (408) using standard packet-switched data protocols, rather than a backplane bus or special-purpose network, connects the encapsulating STPs (405, 406), and CCS messages are dynamically routed across the internal packet data network to an appropriate eSTP for transmission to the appropriate next hop address. The entire group of eSTPs appears to be one STP to the CCS network, but on the internal packet data network each eSTP operates as an autonomous message router for CCS traffic.</p> <b>(57) Abrégé</b> <p>L'invention concerne une paire de dispositifs (400, 401) qui se comportent comme des noeuds de réseau CCS (Common Channel Signaling) sur chaque extrémité d'une liaison de données numériques point à point, c'est-à-dire une liaison de signalisation CCS normale (402, 403). Plusieurs procédés de transport peuvent être utilisés afin d'obtenir une voie redondante et diversifiée pour la liaison de signalisation. Ces procédés consistent à encapsuler le protocole CCS dans d'autres protocoles de réseau, au niveau d'une ou de plusieurs couches. Dans un autre mode de réalisation, l'invention met en oeuvre un STP (point de transfert du signal) virtuel au moyen d'un ou de plusieurs STPs d'encapsulation ("eSTPs"). Un réseau (408) de paquets de données utilisant les protocoles standards de données à commutation par paquet, au lieu d'un bus de fonds de panier ou d'un réseau spécialisé, connecte les STPs d'encapsulation (405, 406). Les messages CCS sont dynamiquement acheminés, via le réseau interne de paquet de données, vers un eSTP approprié afin de permettre la transmission de la adresse par saut au suivant. Tout le groupe de eSTPs se comporte comme un seul STP sur le réseau CCS alors que sur le réseau interne de paquets de données, chaque eSTP fonctionne comme un routeur de messages autonome spécialisé pour le trafic CCS.</p>		

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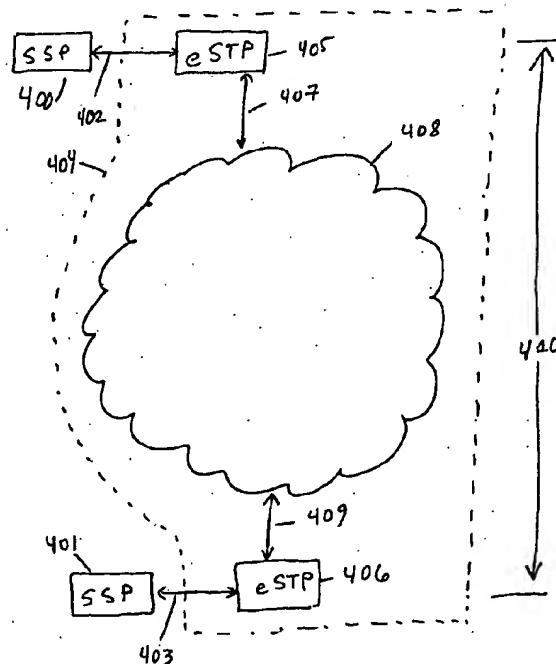
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(54) Title: IMPROVED SIGNALING SYSTEM FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(57) Abstract

A pair of devices (400, 401) appear to be a Common Channel Signaling (CCS) network nodes on each end of a point-to-point digital data link, that is, a normal CCS signaling link (402, 403). Multiple transport methods may be used to provide a redundant and diverse path for the signaling link. These methods include the encapsulation of the CCS protocol, at one or more layers, within other network protocols. In another embodiment, the present invention implements a virtual Signal Transfer Point by means of one or more encapsulating STPs (eSTPs). A packet data network (408) using standard packet-switched data protocols, rather than a backplane bus or special-purpose network, connects the encapsulating STPs (405, 406), and CCS messages are dynamically routed across the internal packet data network to an appropriate eSTP for transmission to the appropriate next hop address. The entire group of eSTPs appears to be one STP to the CCS network, but on the internal packet data network each eSTP operates as an autonomous message router for CCS traffic.



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**Description**

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## IMPROVED SIGNALING SYSTEM FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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In modern telephone networks, the voice path between a calling party and a called party and the signaling path which is used to control call-processing (call setup, tear-down, billing, etc.) are distinct. This network architecture is known as a "Common Channel Signaling" ("CCS") architecture and is common throughout the North American Public Switched Telephone Network ("PSTN") and other telephone carrier networks worldwide.

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The CCS architecture enables rapid call setup and tear-down as well as many advanced services (i.e. Alternate Billing Services, "800" toll-free calling, Intelligent Network services, wireless roaming, Local Number Portability). In the CCS, telephone switches are connected directly to each other by voice trunks (as in previous architectures) and are also connected by a parallel network of signaling links, which are point-to-point digital data circuits generally operating at 56 kilobits per second or 64 kilobits per second. When a telephone call is initiated, messages are sent across the signaling links to cause voice trunks to be allocated from switch to switch in the call path. Throughout the duration of the call, and at the end of the call, other messages are sent back and forth across the signaling links, independently of the voice path established between calling and called party over the separate, parallel network of voice trunks.

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Generally, in the CCS architecture, voice switches ("SSP", "Service Switching Points" or "Signal Switching Points") are connected by signaling links to specialized packet switches or "Signal Transfer Points" ("STP"s) which route signaling messages among themselves and to the SSPs which may be

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their originating or destination points. Advanced services are provided by other nodes in the network such as "Service Control Points" ("SCP"s), databases which store call procedures and which are connected to STPs by signaling links. For example, when an "800" toll-free call is dialed, the caller's SSP sends a query message across a signaling link to an STP, which routes it across one or more further signaling links (possibly transiting other STPs) to an SCP, which responds by sending a message containing the actual telephone number to which to route the call across the signaling network to the SSP, which then sends further signaling messages across the signaling network to other SSPs in order to set up voice trunks and connect the call. A single call routed across voice trunks may actually involve many distinct exchanges of signaling messages across the signaling links in the signaling network, though to calling and called party the existence of the signaling network is never evident at all.

Obviously, were nodes in the CCS network connected by single signaling links from point to point, a link failure might have grave consequences. With no means of transmitting or receiving the signaling messages which control voice trunks, switches could not set up or tear down calls; whether the voice trunks themselves were in or out of service, the switches could not even attempt to place calls across them, and many or most calls from switches isolated from the CCS network by signaling link failure would simply never be completed. Other related failures would impact every service provided by such an isolated switch which made use of the CCS network.

To prevent such catastrophic failures, links in the CCS network are grouped together into "linksets"; linksets are sets of signaling links connecting two nodes in the network which are both redundant, meaning that there

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is more than one link from point to point, and physically diverse, meaning that the redundant links are never on the same physical facilities at any point between the two ends of the circuit (i.e. two links which are "physically diverse" must never be multiplexed onto the same cable, must never be routed through devices which draw electrical power from the same circuits, must not be placed on two separate cables which travel in the same underground conduit, nor in any other way be subject to a single physical event which might eliminate both links between the two endpoints). Generally, networks are engineered for at least three-way redundancy and physical diversity. This involves great expense and effort; and as the underlying physical facilities change (i.e. two separate fiber optic cables are replaced by a single cable with a higher capacity) great care must be taken to ensure that redundancy and physical diversity are maintained.

Clearly, a means of automatically providing this redundancy and diversity would save great expense and effort, and potentially improve the reliability of the PSTN. Furthermore, as the expense and effort of provisioning and maintaining redundant and physically diverse signaling links is a major factor preventing many smaller carriers (such as small rural telephone companies, competitive local exchange carriers ("CLEC"s), etc.) from adopting the CCS architecture and using it (instead of older methods) to connect to the PSTN, a means of automatically providing this redundancy and diversity would be of great utility to such carriers.

Where other contemporary network architectures deploy many relatively inexpensive, high-performance packet routers, the CCS signaling network generally deploys a small number of extremely large and complex routers each aggregating tens or hundreds of signaling links. A consequence of this architectural decision is that these routers (STPs) are extremely expensive. While

5 the router connecting a local area network to the backbone of a Transmission  
Control Protocol/Internet Protocol ("TCP/IP") network may have four network  
10 interfaces (or even less) and cost under \$5,000, it is extremely unusual to  
find a STP with less than dozens of signaling links, and STP prices are at  
least ten times those of small or mid-sized TCP/IP routers. At the same time,  
15 STPs offer comparatively little performance to justify their extremely high  
prices. While even the most inexpensive TCP/IP routers can typically route a  
message while imposing a delay of less than one millisecond, contemporary  
20 overviews of STP architecture and performance discuss message-routing times of  
ten milliseconds or less as normal.

Efforts have been made to improve upon call handling systems, for  
25 example as set forth in US Pat. No. 5,737,404 to Segal. Other  
systems include those depicted in PCT publications WO 9744962 and WO  
9738537.

30 Clearly, it would be desirable to reduce the cost of STPs while improving  
their performance. These are objects of the present invention.

#### 35 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention implements a CCS signaling link with inherent  
40 redundancy. A pair of devices appear to the CCS network nodes on each end to  
be a point-to-point digital data link, that is, a normal CCS signaling link.

However, while the invention emulates a signaling link for the benefit of the  
network node to which it is attached, in fact between a pair of devices imple-  
45 menting the invention, multiple transport methods may be used to provide a  
redundant and diverse path. These methods include the encapsulation of the  
CCS protocol, at one or more layers, within other network protocols.

50 The present invention implements a Signal Transfer Point with a virtual



5 backplane". A typical STP implementation contains multiple front-end proces-  
sors connected by a dedicated "backplane" message bus or special-purpose net-  
work (multiple buses or networks may be used for fault-tolerance) to one or  
10 more message routers and control processors. The present invention consists  
of one or more "encapsulating STPs" ("eSTP"s) which each implement all  
required STP functionality. A packet data network using standard packet-  
switched data protocols, rather than a backplane bus or special-purpose net-  
15 work, connects the encapsulating STPs, and CCS messages are dynamically routed  
across the internal packet data network to an appropriate eSTP for transmis-  
sion to the appropriate next-hop address. The entire group of eSTPs appears  
20 to be one STP to the CCS network, but on the internal packet data network each  
eSTP operates as an autonomous message router for CCS traffic. Such a "vir-  
tual backplane" STP may be configured minimally as a low-cost, high-perfor-  
mance STP with a limited number of links (a single eSTP unit), as a "tradi-  
25 tional" STP with redundant "backplanes" and hundreds of links (using many  
eSTPs at the same physical location, with multiple high-speed local area net-  
works such as FDDI or Gigabit Ethernet as the internal data network), or as a  
30 "virtual STP", which appears to be a single STP to the CCS network but which  
is actually at multiple physical locations, with a wide-area network serving  
35 as the internal packet data network. The flexibility and modularity achieved  
by virtualizing the backplane is thus apparent.

40 Certain prior art systems have been described as networks of microcomput-  
ers or minicomputers which perform the STP function in a distributed fashion.  
The present invention far surpasses these prior art systems in generality,  
flexibility, performance, and low cost, because of its fully virtualized  
45 nature and use of standard, rather than special-purpose, networks and proto-  
cols. Rather than "distributing" the STP function across a network of small

5 systems each performing only part of the STP function, using a special-purpose  
message-backplane network, the present invention is fully functional with a  
single eSTP node or with an arbitrarily large number of nodes. Further, the  
10 use of a standard computer data network as a backplane network enables topolo-  
gies inconceivable with prior art "distributed" STP implementations, for exam-  
ple configurations in which eSTPs of the same CCS node are separated by thou-  
15 sands of miles. The encapsulation of the CCS message traffic in a general-  
purpose network protocol (for example, TCP/IP) on one or more general-purpose  
local-area or wide-area networks (such as an Ethernet or a TCP/IP internet)  
20 instead of its direct routing onto a special-purpose message-backplane network  
allows far more configurability, performance, and scalability (in both cost  
and functionality) than the prior art systems, while eliminating the need for  
25 much special-purpose hardware.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 FIG. 1 is a diagram of two CCS nodes connected using the present inven-  
tion;

FIG. 2 is a diagram of a Message Transfer Part signal unit, with consecu-  
35 tive octets arranged vertically from top to bottom;

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing physical and logical data connections in the  
40 preferred embodiment of the invention

Fig. 4 is a functional block diagram showing a second embodiment of  
the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

45 We refer initially to Figure 1 of the drawings.

50 The invention consists of a pair of Reliable Signaling Link Adapters 102,

5 104 ("RSLA"s), a intermediate data network 103, and a synchronous serial link  
106, 107 connected to each RSLA (for example, a V.35, DSO, DS1, RS449, T1, or  
10 El link). The RSLAs 102, 104 are hardware/software machines which implement a  
protocol encapsulation/unencapsulation and optimization ("spoofing") process.  
An arbitrary CCS network node 101, 105 is connected to the synchronous serial  
15 link connected to each RSLA; to the two CCS network nodes 101, 105, the serial  
links 106, 107, RSLAs 102, 104, and the intermediate data network 103 appear  
to be a single, point-to-point synchronous serial link.

20 The communication between the RSLAs 102, 104 is symmetrical; that is, one  
RSLA 102 encapsulates traffic it receives on its synchronous serial link 106,  
and sends it across the network 103 to the other RSLA 104, which unencapsu-  
25 lates it and transmits it on its synchronous serial link 107; simultaneously,  
the second RSLA 104 receives traffic on its synchronous serial link 107,  
encapsulates it, sends it across the network 103 to the first RSLA 102, which  
unencapsulates it and transmits it on its synchronous serial link 106.

30 Redundancy is provided by fail-over at either RSLA 102, 104 should it  
detect a failure of network connectivity in the intermediate data network 103.  
35 With connection-oriented network protocols, for example, a failure would be  
detected should the connection close. A failure may also be detected should  
latency in the network rise to unacceptable levels, or should data loss or  
40 corruption be detected.

45 An RSLA 102, 104, should it detect a failure of its connectivity to the  
other RSLA 104, 102 or to the intermediate data network 103 itself, will imme-  
diately attempt to reestablish connectivity. Multiple connectivity methods  
may be configured; for example, should an Ethernet link fail, connectivity  
might be restored via a satellite link. The connectivity methods configured  
50 are limited only in that they must be supported by the intermediate data net-

5 work 103 in use. So long as any connectivity method is available, the RSLA  
102, 104 will attempt to use it to maintain or re-establish connectivity. In  
an embodiment thought to be particularly advantageous, connectivity methods  
10 are assigned priorities; the method with the highest priority will always be  
used if available. This allows expensive switched data circuits, for example,  
to be used only if less costly leased lines (which would, in this example,  
15 have a higher priority) are out of service.

Additional redundancy is provided by the underlying facilities of the  
intermediate data network 103. For example, in an Internet Protocol ("IP")  
20 network, network failures are healed by automatic routing procedures which  
reroute traffic using other paths in the network. Routers within the interme-  
diate data network 103 may also automatically activate or deactivate addi-  
25 tional or backup network links or circuits as required. These methods are  
well-known to those skilled in the art; it is the encapsulation of the CCS  
network protocol in the protocol of another network (the intermediate data  
network 103) which enables their use to provide automatic redundancy for  
30 point-to-point CCS links.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, referring now to Figure 3,  
35 the link layer CCS protocol (in the present-day CCS, Message Transfer Part,  
Level 2, "MTP") is encapsulated in the Transmission Control Protocol ("TCP").  
Link-layer protocol packets are received on a synchronous serial link 302,  
encapsulated in TCP, and transmitted across a Transmission Control Proto-  
40 col/Internet Protocol ("TCP/IP") network 306 to the other RSLA 304. At the  
other RSLA 304, the TCP stream 303 is received, divided into link layer CCS  
packets, and re-transmitted on a synchronous serial link 305.  
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In a less preferred embodiment, rather than directly encapsulating the

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link layer CCS packets in a TCP/IP stream, Generic Route Encapsulation ("GRE", an Internet Standard) may be used.

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In another less preferred embodiment, User Datagram Protocol ("UDP", an unreliable datagram protocol) encapsulation may be used.

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In still another less preferred embodiment, direct Point to Point Protocol ("PPP") encapsulation may be used.

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In one embodiment, referring now to Figure 1 of the drawings, the encapsulated data sent across the intermediate network 103 between the RSLAs 102, 104 is encrypted with one or more encryption algorithms; it is decrypted upon receipt. Data which does not decrypt correctly is discarded. In another embodiment, no encryption or decryption are performed.

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In one embodiment, data encryption is performed explicitly in the course of the encapsulation process; for example, data is explicitly encrypted before being submitted to TCP for transmission. In another embodiment, it is performed implicitly by the network layers underlying the protocol in which the CCS data is encapsulated; for example, the CCS data might be encapsulated in GRE, and the GRE packets might be carried in IP datagrams encrypted using the standard IPSEC protocols.

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Referring now to Figures 2 and 3 of the drawings, to meet timing constraints imposed by the architecture of the CCS network, as well as for efficiency reasons, a protocol optimization or "spoofing" method may be used at each synchronous serial link 302, 305; some packets may be discarded or processed locally without ever being encapsulated or transmitted across the data network 306.

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The spoofing method is specific to the link-layer protocol in use, as well as certain protocol options. The following is a discussion of the spoofing method used in the preferred embodiment, with the ANSI/Bellcore National

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5 variant of MTP.

10 There are three types of MTP packets (or signal units), Message Signal Units ("MSU"s), Link Status Signal Units ("LSSU"s), and Fill-In Signal Units ("FISU"s). Fill-In Signal Units are used to maintain link synchronization and reliability. MTP requires that they be transmitted on the synchronous serial link 302, 305 whenever there is nothing else to transmit; this requirement is one of the major differences between MTP and most other synchronous link-layer protocols; most other protocols transmit only the "frame marker" or "FLAG" octet 201 (binary 01111110) to maintain synchronization. The spoofing method discards all FISUs upon receipt; to maintain compliance with the MTP protocol, FISUs are transmitted on each synchronous serial link when there is no other data to send, but they are not encapsulated and sent across the TCP/IP network 25 306 when received; they are locally generated at each RSLA 301, 304.

30 Link Status Signal Units have three functions: Link Alignment, which is verification that the link can transport valid 8-bit patterns (flags, status, etc.) to support the link-layer protocol, for fixed time periods without exceeding error thresholds, Flow Control, which controls receive buffer congestion, and Processor Outage indication, which notifies the receiver of the Processor Outage LSSU that the transmitter is suffering a hardware or software failure: 35

40 Link Alignment LSSUs are not encapsulated or transmitted across the TCP/IP network 306 to the other RSLA 304, 301, if received on the synchronous serial link 302, 305. Rather, the MTP link-start and link-alignment procedures are performed locally by each RSLA 301, 304 for its connected synchronous serial link 302, 305. It may be desirable for the remote RSLA 304, 301 to receive notification that the serial link on its partner 301, 304 has failed or restarted; two methods for this are envisioned. In the first 50

5 method, the failure of the serial link 302 connected to an RSLA 301 causes  
that RSLA 301 whose link 302 has failed to drop the TCP connection 303 to the  
10 other RSLA 304. It will neither initiate a new TCP connection 303 nor accept  
one initiated by the other RSLA 304 until the synchronous serial link 302 is  
restarted and MTP is in alignment. In the second method, a change in link  
15 status causes transmission of a "link status message" across a second, paral-  
lel TCP connection between the two RSLAs 301, 304; this message gives the cur-  
rent link status (in alignment, out of alignment, carrier, no carrier, etc.).

20 Flow Control LSSUs are similarly handled locally, by buffering data at  
the RSLA 301, 304 which has received the Flow Control LSSU. They are not  
encapsulated or sent across the TCP/IP connection 303 to the remote RSLA 304,  
301. Processor Outage LSSUs are handled by, in one embodiment, sending a mes-  
25 sage across a second, parallel TCP connection (the same one used in the corre-  
sponding embodiment for Link Alignment LSSUs above) indicating that a proces-  
sor outage has occurred; in a second embodiment the TCP connection 303 is  
30 dropped, and the RSLA 301, 304 which has received the Processor Outage LSSU  
will neither initiate a new TCP connection 303 nor accept one initiated by the  
remote RSLA 304, 301 until the Processor Outage error condition has been  
35 cleared.

Outages of the TCP/IP connection 303 may require LSSUs to be locally gen-  
40 erated by an RSLA 301, 304. In this case, the RSLA 301, 304 will generate  
Flow Control, Link Alignment, or Processor Outage LSSUs (as appropriate) and  
transmit them on the connected synchronous serial link 302, 305. Message Sig-  
45 nal Units carry the actual data used at higher levels of the CCS network pro-  
tocol stack (for example, Signaling Connection Control Protocol ("SCCP") Unit  
Data ("UDT"), Integrated Services Digital Network User Part ("ISUP" or "ISD-  
NUP"), or Telephony User Part ("TUP") messages) 206. Message Signal Units are  
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5 the only MTP Signal Units which are always encapsulated and sent across the  
TCP connection 303 to the remote RSLA 304, 301. However, even for MSUs, the  
entire signal unit received on the synchronous serial link is not necessarily  
10 encapsulated and transmitted; nor is the MSU transmitted by the RSLA 304 which  
has received it in encapsulated form on its TCP connection 303, on its syn-  
chronous signaling link 305, necessarily identical to the one received by the  
15 RSLA 301 which encapsulated it and sent it across the TCP connection 303, on  
its synchronous signaling link 302.

At least the FLAG octet 201 and Cyclic Redundancy Check ("CRC") bits 207  
20 are always stripped from any MSU before encapsulation. The FLAG octet 201,  
which marks the beginning of a signal unit in the bit-stream MTP protocol,  
serves no purpose in the byte-stream TCP protocol. The 16-bit (two-octet) CRC  
25 sequence 207 is redundant because TCP itself guarantees data integrity.

The Forward Sequence Number 205 and Backward Sequence Number 203 ("FSN",  
"BSN") or each MSU are, in one embodiment, removed from the MSU before encap-  
30 sulation; in another embodiment they are replaced with zero values. The FSN  
and BSN are managed locally at each RSLA 301, 304 in accordance with the MTP  
protocol; that is, each new signal unit transmitted by a RSLA 301, 304 on its  
35 connected synchronous serial link 302, 305 will have the next FSN 205 value  
(where "next" is defined as the last value transmitted plus one modulo 128 for  
a MSU, or the last value transmitted, for any non-MSU signal unit) inserted as  
its FSN 205, and the last correctly received FSN 205 value (that is, the value  
40 of the FSN 205 from the last MSU correctly received on the synchronous serial  
link 302, 305) inserted as its BSN 203.

45 The Forward Indicator Bit 204 and Backward Indicator Bit 202 are, in one  
embodiment, removed from the MSU before encapsulation; in another embodiment



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they are replaced with zero values. The FIB 204 and BIB 202 are managed locally at each RSLA 301, 304 in accordance with the MTP protocol; that is, each signal unit transmitted by a RSLA 301, 304 on its connected synchronous serial link 302, 305 will have the current FIB 204 and BIB 202 values (binary "1" or "0" depending on link state) inserted as its FIB 204 and BIB 202.

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It should be evident to one skilled in the art that the above procedures are roughly equivalent to an implementation of MTP for a hybrid STP with one synchronous serial link and one TCP encapsulated CCS link. In fact, it is envisioned that the RSLA 102, 104 may function in the network as one or more STPs, in which case the MTP protocol will not be spoofed; rather, the pair of RSLAs 102, 104 will appear to be one or more STPs, instead of a mere synchronous serial link. One noteworthy difference between the spoofing method given above and the embodiment in which the RSLAs 102, 104 simply appear to the connected CCS network nodes 101, 105 to be one or more STPs is related to the handling of Signaling Link Selection ("SLS"); while an STP must perform SLS, and modify the SLS value in MSUs it handles, the RSLA 301, 304 does not modify the SLS of MSUs when using the spoofing method given above; to do so would cause incorrect emulation of a point-to-point serial link, creating the appearance that at least one additional CCS network node had been inserted in the message path.

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In an alternative embodiment of the invention, what is provided is a machine for routing Message Transfer Part ("MTP") or substantially similar CCS messages; it is composed of hardware and software parts. The principle components of the invention are one or more eSTPs and one or more packet data networks, such as ethernet or FDDI networks.

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5 Each of these components has several internal sub-components; additionally,  
the packet data networks operate generally according to the procedures of one  
10 or more standard packet-switched network data protocols, such as Internet Pro-  
tocol (version four or version six) ("IP"), Asynchronous Transfer Mode  
("ATM"), Point-to-Point Protocol ("PPP"), or Ethernet.

15 The sub-components of the eSTP are at least as follows: A computer pro-  
cessor, means such as hard disk or flash memory for persistent program stor-  
age, random-access memory, a peripheral bus, one or more interfaces for con-  
20 nection to one or more packet-switched data networks such as Ethernet, ATM, or  
FDDI interface cards, one or more interfaces for connection to synchronous  
serial communication links such as T1, E1, RS423, V.35, or DS0, message-rout-  
ing software, routing-table management software, software for performing CCS  
25 "Global Title Translations" and managing associated tables, and software for  
handling exceptional conditions. Optionally, hardware or software for per-  
forming data encryption functions may be a sub-component of the eSTP. Addi-  
30 tional standard hardware and software as generally found in a microcomputer  
running a multitasking operating system or substantial equivalent will be pre-  
sent, for example an asynchronous serial "console port" for debugging and con-  
35 trol purposes, and system software for process management and bootstrapping.

The sub-components of the data networks are as follows: network cabling,  
40 for example fiber optic or copper cable, one or more network routers or  
switches (which are connected to each other and to the eSTPs by the network  
cabling), for example Cisco Systems model 3620 routers or model 5500 Ethernet  
45 switches, and one or more network protocols such as IEEE 802.3 Ethernet, ATM,

5 Transmission Control Protocol ("TCP"), Generic Route Encapsulation ("GRE"),  
IP, or Open Systems Interconnect ("OSI"). In the preferred embodiment, these  
10 network protocols support a multicast mode, in which a packet may be addressed  
to a subset of the nodes (e.g. eSTPs or routers) connected to the network  
without having to be transmitted once per node. In a less preferred embodi-  
15 ment, the protocols support at least a broadcast mode, in which a packet may  
be addressed to all nodes connected to the network without having to be trans-  
mitted once per node. In a still less preferred embodiment, the protocols of  
the data network support neither a multicast nor a broadcast mode.  
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The invention is activated when a CCS message (typically, a Message  
Transfer Part ("MTP") Message Signal Unit ("MSU")) is received on a syn-  
25 chronous serial link of an eSTP. The message is passed to the message routing  
software. The message routing software first compares the destination point  
code ("DPC", the CCS terminology for a destination network address) of the  
message to the signaling point code or point codes of the invention itself.  
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If the DPC of the message initially received on the synchronous serial  
link is a point code of the invention (that is, it matches a CCS address  
35 ("point code") assigned to the "virtual backplane STP" itself) the message is  
either a message indicating exceptional conditions, or requires Global Title  
Translation ("GTT"), a form of network address translation. The GTT and  
exceptional conditions software components of the eSTP are described at the  
40 end of the description of normal message handling procedures (that is, proce-  
dures for messages whose DPC is not that of the STP itself).

45 If the DPC of the message does not match a CCS point code assigned to the  
invention, the message routing software searches for the DPC in a routing  
table, for example a hash table, LC trie, or radix trie. In the preferred  
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embodiment, the routing table is an LC trie, and the search terminates at the node in the trie which represents the most exact match. The output of this search may be in one of two forms: it may select either a synchronous serial link on the same eSTP, or the address, in the addressing format of a network protocol in use on an internal data network, of another eSTP. If the output of the search is a synchronous serial link on the same eSTP, the message is transmitted on that synchronous serial link, thus completing message routing and deactivating the invention. If the output of the search is the address of another eSTP, the message is encapsulated in the protocol in use on the internal data network (that is, the CCS message becomes the payload (the portion excluding the headers, checksum, and other control information) of one or more messages of the internal data network protocol in use) and transmitted to the other eSTP. In one embodiment, the message is encrypted or otherwise reversibly transformed (for example, compressed) before transmission; in another embodiment, this transformation does not occur.

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The encapsulated message is handled by the data network in accordance with its protocol (for example, Ethernet frames may be switched based on IEEE 802.3 address by a network switch, or IP packets may be routed by an IP router) and thereby delivered to the eSTP whose address was the output of the routing-table search. That eSTP receives the encapsulated message and reverses the encapsulation process and any reversible transformation as discussed above (yielding a CCS message, unencapsulated in any other network protocol, exactly or substantially equivalent to the originally received message which activated the invention) and then handles it in the same manner as the first eSTP to handle the message (that is, the eSTP which received it on a synchronous serial interface): the message is received on the internal packet data network interface, the DPC is examined and compared to those of the

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invention itself, then looked-up in the routing table; the message is disposed of as indicated in the routing table. In a preferred embodiment, messages are never retransmitted on the same interface on which they arrived; that is, messages received on a synchronous serial link are never retransmitted on the same synchronous serial link, and messages received on an interface to an internal packet data network are never re-encapsulated and retransmitted on that same interface to that same internal packet data network; if this is the action indicated by the routing table search, the message is simply discarded. In another embodiment, this special treatment is not applied. In one embodiment, the DPC of the message received from an internal packet data network is not compared to those of the invention itself, and the message is not examined to see whether or not Global Title Translation is required, because these steps would be redundant, having been performed by the initial eSTP to receive the message on a synchronous serial interface. In another embodiment (as described earlier in this paragraph) these steps are performed and, after any message received on an internal data network is unencapsulated and any reversible transformation is reversed, message handling is exactly as it would be had the message been received on a synchronous serial link.

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In certain CCS signaling systems (for example, in the ANSI/Bellcore Signaling System number Seven ("SS7") as well as other closely related signaling systems) a field is present in the MTP header known as the Signaling Link Selection ("SLS") field. When receiving such a CCS message, requirements for these CCS signaling systems specify that the value of the SLS field is to be used to select between multiple signaling links with the same destination, if such multiple links are present. The SLS value is to be used to choose the synchronous serial link to retransmit the message upon, modified in the manner specified in the standard (for example, the Bellcore GR-246-CORE standard

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5  
10 specifies that the contents of the field are to be rotated bitwise), and this  
modified value is to be used (replacing the original field value in the mes-  
15 sage as it was received) in the message which is ultimately transmitted on the  
appropriate synchronous serial link. When such SLS requirements apply, the  
invention may apply various methods in order to conform. In one embodiment,  
there may be multiple copies of the routing table, one per SLS value. In an  
20 alternate embodiment, the SLS may be used to select among multiple values  
returned by the routing table lookup. In another embodiment, the SLS may be  
treated as part of the DPC, for example by appending it to the DPC after the  
least significant bit of the address. In yet another embodiment, the internal  
25 packet data network addresses stored in the routing table may be multicast  
addresses, and packets may be multicast to several eSTPs, being processed only  
by the eSTP with the attached serial link corresponding to the correct SLS  
30 value. In still another embodiment, all links to a particular destination may  
be aggregated on one or more eSTPs (thereby using unicast or multicast  
addressing modes on the internal packet data network), which will receive the  
35 packet and then select the appropriate link accordingly. In one more embodi-  
ment, the SLS value may be ignored. Regardless of the embodiment used to  
select an eSTP or link to which to transmit the message based upon the origi-  
40 nal SLS value, the SLS value is always modified (for example, by the Bellcore-  
specified bitwise rotation over five bits) by the final eSTP to handle the  
message, that is, by the eSTP which finally transmits it to another CCS node  
45 on a synchronous serial link.

50 It is possible to think of the STP formed by the eSTPs as a "cluster" of  
eSTPs, each of which can independently route CCS messages, but which share one  
or more CCS point codes (also referred to as "signaling point codes" and, in  
the case of codes assigned to multiple nodes, "alias point codes") and act as

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one node to the CCS network. It is, of course, also possible to configure a set of eSTPs in multiple clusters, with multiple CCS point codes, so that they will appear to be multiple nodes (multiple, separate STPs) to the CCS network. In this case message routing is as above, except that an "internal data network" route for a message may in send the encapsulated message to an eSTP which has a different signaling point code -- or, in the "cluster" terminology, which is "part of a different cluster". This distinction is important to understand because of the mechanisms by which routing and Global Title Translation ("GTT") table updates occur. While multiple eSTPs on the same internal packet data network may exchange encapsulated CCS traffic as if they were part of the same CCS node (that is, CCS nodes which implement the invention may exchange traffic across the "internal packet data network" as well as across the traditional synchronous serial links) such eSTPs share their routing table and GTT tables only with eSTPs which are in the same "cluster" or CCS node as themselves, that is, only those eSTPs which share their same CCS signaling point codes. It is important to understand that multiple independent instances of the invention may share a CCS "alias point code"; a "cluster" of eSTPs implementing one instance of the invention must share all assigned point codes, not only alias point codes, and mere sharing of an alias point code does not mean that two eSTPs are in the same cluster.

Global Title Translation, in CCS, is a process in which "generic" or non-specific addresses may be used in CCS messages to address packets to services for which the DPC is unknown by the message originator. The message is sent by the originator to an STP, with a flag in the message indicating that GTT is required, and ancillary message data which will be used by the GTT-performing STP to determine the specific destination address for the message. The invention implements GTT, with enhancements over the common static-table

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implementation used by prior art STPs.

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When an eSTP receives a message with the CCS DPC of the eSTP itself, and that message has the appropriate values in the appropriate fields to indicate that GTT is required, the message is passed to the global title translation software on that eSTP. Each eSTP can perform GTT from local tables which map GTT values (typically calling/called party address and translation table number) to a new CCS destination address. In this embodiment, the eSTP simply searches the table for a matching entry and inserts the appropriate values in the CCS message, which is then forwarded as if it had been received in its new form on a synchronous serial link or internal packet data network interface (e.g. the new DPC is looked up in the routing table, etc.). If no matching entry is found, an new CCS message is generated indicating error, which is routed to the CCS node whose address was in the OPC (CCS source address) field of the message requiring GTT. In this embodiment, the local GTT tables may be updated by multicast messages from any other node on the internal packet data network; these update messages may be cryptographically signed. In another embodiment, GTT lookup is performed using the distributed, cached database methods of the Domain Name Service ("DNS"), an Internet Standard. GTT tables are divided hierarchically (for example, by successive digits or groups of digits within the Called Party Address). Each eSTP has a cache of recent GTT results; permanently resident in this cache are the records ("hints") for the top level of the DNS hierarchy containing the GTT tables. When an eSTP requires a GTT table entry which is not resident in its cache, it descends the DNS hierarchy used for GTT until it reaches a DNS server which has a matching entry, or until it discovers that there is no such entry. Entries thus retrieved (or which for which retrieval failed) are cached, resulting in dramatically reduced network traffic and database query load for repeated CCS



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messages requiring the same global title translation. Message routing (or the generation and routing of an error message) is the same for this embodiment as for the embodiment in which GTT is performed from a table local to each eSTP. In this embodiment, clearly DNS servers containing the GTT data are required. In one embodiment, every eSTP is a DNS server, containing all the required GTT data; two or more eSTPs are designated (for example, manually or by election using a broadcast or multicast group on the internal data network) as the master DNS servers, and the other eSTPs use normal DNS procedures to synchronize to them. In another embodiment, a multicast group is used to elect multiple eSTPs to be DNS servers, and all other eSTPs cache data only. Should one of the DNS server eSTPs fail to respond to DNS queries, a new election is performed, with the appropriate data transferred by normal DNS methods from one or more of the surviving DNS servers. It is envisioned that in still another embodiment, an automatic procedure would distribute distinct data at each level of the hierarchy to at least three eSTPs per DNS table, and dynamically construct the top-of-hierarchy DNS "zone file", which would be resident in every eSTP; in this embodiment an automatic equalization of query load between eSTPs in a cluster can be achieved, without the necessity of providing each eSTP with a full copy of the GTT data.

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The selection of a route for a particular CCS message, as discussed earlier, is performed by lookup in a table or other data structure, such as an LC-trie, radix trie, or hash. The methods for performing such a lookup are specific to each particular data structure and are well-known to those skilled in the art. Similarly, insertion of particular routes in the routing table data structures is specific to each type of data structure which might be used, and for each type is well-known to those skilled in the art. The generation and distribution of data to insert in (or remove from) the routing table

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data structure on each eSTP, however, is somewhat more complex.

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Traditional CCS STPs have used "static routing tables", that is, routing tables with entries which changed only when explicitly modified, for example by logging in to the STP and modifying table values, or by using a generally equivalent administrative interface. Though cumbersome and potentially error-prone, this method is very simple. In one embodiment, the invention may have its routing table data maintained in this manner. In an embodiment thought to be particularly advantageous, however, the invention uses a dynamic routing protocol to synchronize routing information between eSTPs. In this embodiment, each eSTP sends information on its external neighbors (that is, other CCS nodes or networks to which it is connected) to the other eSTPs in the cluster. Each eSTP then uses its own local routing information (its knowledge of its own neighbors) and the information received from the other eSTPs to compute a comprehensive routing table. This process occurs periodically.

It is believed to be preferable to use a standard routing protocol such as Open Shortest Path First ("OSPF"), Intermediate System-Intermediate System ("IS-IS"), Routing Information Protocol ("RIP") or Interior Gateway Routing Protocol ("IGRP") to share routing table information between eSTPs and to maintain routing table information on each eSTP. It is believed to be particularly advantageous to use a "link-state" protocol such as OSPF or IS-IS, where each eSTP computes a complete graph of connectivity for all eSTPs before modifying its routing table data structures, instead of a "distance-vector" protocol such as RIP or IGRP, but either type of routing protocol is acceptable for use with the invention. The routing protocol used must support the addressing formats in use on the CCS network (such as 24-bit ANSI/Bellcore SS7 point codes) and the internal data network (such as 32-bit IP version 4

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addresses); this may require slight modification to an existing standard routing protocol to render it suitable for use with the invention.

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As is common with routers for other network protocols, routing data received from the routing protocol may be filtered, modified, or augmented by locally maintained routing data (for example, "static" routes) before it is used to populate the routing table data structure used to route CCS messages. A typical algorithm is for an eSTP to advertise its own neighbor nodes and networks to the other eSTPs (for example, using OSPF over a multicast group on the internal data network), receive advertisements sent by the other eSTPs, reconcile those other eSTPs data with its own data, including some set of unadvertised static routes or other local rules for modification, then use that modified data to repopulate the routing table data structure. The repopulation may be whole or partial; that is, the entire data structure may be replaced by a new data structure containing the new data, or individual entries may be added, deleted, or modified to achieve the same result.

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The final component of the invention is software for handling CCS messages which indicate exceptional conditions. These messages may be messages relating to error or restart conditions on a particular synchronous serial link (for example, MTP Link Status Signal Units), or notification messages relating to the state of other CCS network nodes or their links (for example, MTP Network Management ("MTP-NM") messages) or other messages indicating exceptional conditions. Upon receipt of such a message, it is forwarded to a software task in the local eSTP which processes such messages. That software task will first cause local eSTP behaviour to conform to CCS requirements for the exceptional message in question (for example, by initiating link restart procedures, by shutting down the link in question, or by removing a remote CCS

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node from the routing table) and then, for messages which are relevant to other eSTPs (such as MTP-NM Change Over or Change Back messages, which may require routing table changes in every eSTP) retransmits the message on the appropriate internal packet data network, preferably as a multicast or broadcast message. In a preferred embodiment, certain particularly common or important messages (for example, Change Over and Change Back) may not be retransmitted using the normal encapsulation for CCS messages, but rather may cause changes to data transmitted using another protocol, such as the dynamic routing protocol in use, if any.

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Turning now to Fig. 4, what is shown is a functional block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the invention. Voice switches or SSPs 400, 401 are communicatively coupled via signaling links 402, 403 with eSTPs 405, 406. Each eSTP may be coupled via additional signaling links to additional SSPs, omitted for clarity from Fig. 4. In addition, each eSTP is coupled via respective communications channels 407, 409 to a wide-area network 408, typically an internet. The wide-area network 408 may preferably be a high-quality-of-service internet or may less preferably be the Internet. Dimension line 410 represents the large physical separation that may well obtain between any two eSTPs 405, 406. It should be appreciated that in an exemplary embodiment there will be numerous additional eSTPs, omitted for clarity in fig. 4.

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Importantly, from the point of view of an arbitrarily selected SSP 400, 401 its CCS communications are indistinguishable from those which would take place were the SSP connected to a prior-art STP. Stating this differently, two SSPs 400, 401 will communicate and function when connected as shown in Fig. 4 just as if they were

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connected to a single STP taking the place of virtual boundary 404.

In this way, the eSTPs 405, 406 and wide-area network 408 may be said to comprise a virtual STP 404.

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The present invention has been described with respect to several variations of possible embodiments which are not meant to and should not be construed to limit the invention.

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**Claims**

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## CLAIMS

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1. A data communications system comprising first and second apparatus, each of said first and second apparatus having a respective port disposed for sending and receiving common channel signaling data for telephone call processing, the first and second apparatus connected by a packet-switched communications channel, said channel of a type routing messages over an arbitrary path comprising hops including a final hop, said channel of a type in which the final hop of a path is not fully known in advance; each of said first and second apparatus further comprising means receiving common channel signaling data via its respective port, encapsulating said common channel signaling data in packets, and transmitting said packets to said packet-switched communications channel; each of said first and second apparatus further comprising means receiving said packets from said packet-switched communications channel, extracting said common channel signaling data from said packets, and transmitting said common channel signaling data via its respective port.

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2. The system of claim 1 wherein the first and second apparatus are further connected by an on-demand communications channel; each of said first and second apparatus further comprising means testing the packet-switched communications channel, and responding to a failed test of the packet-switched communications channel by establishing the on-demand communications channel; the means receiving common channel signaling data via the respective port of the first and second apparatus responsive to the failed test by transmitting said encapsulated packets to said on-demand communications channel; the

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5 means receiving said packets from said on-demand communications  
channel responsive to the failed test by extracting said common  
10 channel signaling data from said packets, and transmitting said  
common channel signaling data via the respective ports of said first  
and second apparatus.

15 3. The system of claim 2 wherein a failed test of the packet-  
switched communications channel comprises excessive latency in the  
packet-switched communications channel.

20 4. The system of claim 1 wherein the packet-switched communications  
channel is a TCP/IP internet.

25 5. The system of claim 2 wherein the on-demand communications  
channel is ISDN.

30 6. The system of claim 1 wherein the common channel signaling  
information is communicated via Message Transfer Part, Level 2  
35 protocol.

40 7. A method for use with a data communications system comprising  
first and second apparatus, each of said first and second apparatus  
having a respective port disposed for sending and receiving common  
channel signaling data for telephone call processing, the first and  
45 second apparatus connected by a packet-switched communications  
channel, said channel of a type routing messages over an arbitrary  
path comprising hops including a final hop, said channel of a type in  
50 which the final hop of a path is not fully known in advance; the



5 method performed within each apparatus comprising the steps of  
receiving common channel signaling data via the respective port,  
encapsulating said common channel signaling data in packets, and  
10 transmitting said packets to said packet-switched communications  
channel; said method performed within each apparatus further  
comprising the steps of receiving said packets from said packet-  
switched communications channel, extracting said common channel  
15 signaling data from said packets, and transmitting said common  
channel signaling data via the respective port.

20 8. The method of claim 7 wherein the first and second apparatus are  
further connected by an on-demand communications channel; said method  
further comprising the steps of testing the packet-switched  
25 communications channel, responding to a failed test of the packet-  
switched communications channel by establishing the on-demand  
communications channel; receiving common channel signaling data via  
the respective port of the first and second apparatus and  
30 transmitting said encapsulated packets to said on-demand  
communications channel; receiving said packets from said on-demand  
communications channel and extracting said common channel signaling  
35 data from said packets, and transmitting said common channel  
signaling data via the respective ports of said first and second  
40 apparatus.

45 9. A data communications system comprising first and second  
apparatus at distant physical locations, said first and second  
apparatus communicatively coupled through a wide-area network having  
a wide-area-network message protocol;

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5 each of said first and second apparatus comprising a port sending and  
receiving common channel signaling messages, each of said first and  
second apparatus further comprising means for encapsulating said  
10 common channel signaling messages within messages conforming to said  
wide-area-network protocol, and means for unencapsulating said common  
channel signaling messages from within messages received from said  
15 wide-area network;

each of said first and second apparatus further comprising a routing  
20 table defining destinations for said common channel signaling  
messages depending on the contents thereof, and computational means  
routing common channel signaling messages among said first and second  
25 apparatus as determined by said routing table;

each of said first and second apparatus further comprising means  
30 responsive to received messages for updating the respective routing  
table..

10. The system of claim 9 wherein each of said first and second  
35 apparatus further comprises cryptographic means encrypting messages  
communicated to said wide-area network and decrypting messages  
communicated from said wide-area network.  
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11. The system of claim 9 wherein each said port sending and  
45 receiving common channel signaling messages is a synchronous port,  
and wherein said wide-area network is a packet switched network.

12. The system of claim 11 wherein said wide-area network is an  
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5 internet.

10 13. A method for use with a data communications system comprising  
first and second apparatus at distant physical locations, said first  
and second apparatus communicatively coupled through a wide-area  
network having a wide-area-network message protocol; each of said  
15 first and second apparatus comprising first and second ports sending  
and receiving common channel signaling messages, each of said first  
and second apparatus further comprising a routing table defining  
destinations for said common channel signaling messages depending on  
20 the contents thereof; said method comprising the steps of:

25 receiving an update message via said wide-area network and updating  
said routing table in response thereto;

30 receiving a first common channel signaling message at said first  
apparatus at its first port;

35 selecting said second port responsive to said routing table and  
responsive to contents of said first message;

40 transmitting said first message at said second port.

45 14. A method for use with a data communications system comprising  
first and second apparatus at distant physical locations, said first  
and second apparatus communicatively coupled through a wide-area  
network having a wide-area-network message protocol; each of said  
50 first and second apparatus comprising a respective port sending and

5 receiving common channel signaling messages, each of said first and  
second apparatus further comprising a routing table defining  
destinations for said common channel signaling messages depending on  
10 the contents thereof; said method comprising the steps of:

receiving an update message via said wide-area network and updating  
15 said routing table in response thereto;

receiving a first common channel signaling message at said first  
20 apparatus at its respective port;

selecting said wide-area network responsive to said respective  
25 routing table and responsive to contents of said first message;

encapsulating said first message in a second message of said wide-  
30 area-network message protocol; and

transmitting said first message to said wide-area network.

35 15. The method of claim 14 further comprising the steps of:

receiving said second message at said second apparatus from said  
40 wide-area network;

unencapsulating a third message from said second message;

45 selecting the respective port of said second apparatus responsive to  
said respective routing table and responsive to contents of said  
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third message; and

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transmitting said third message to said port of said second  
apparatus.

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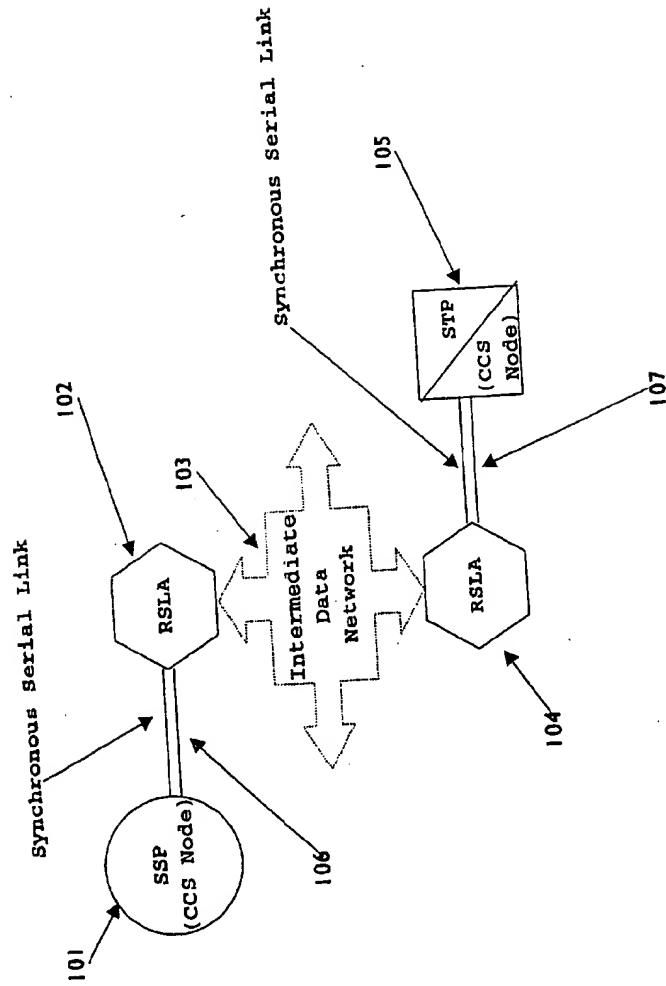


Fig. 1

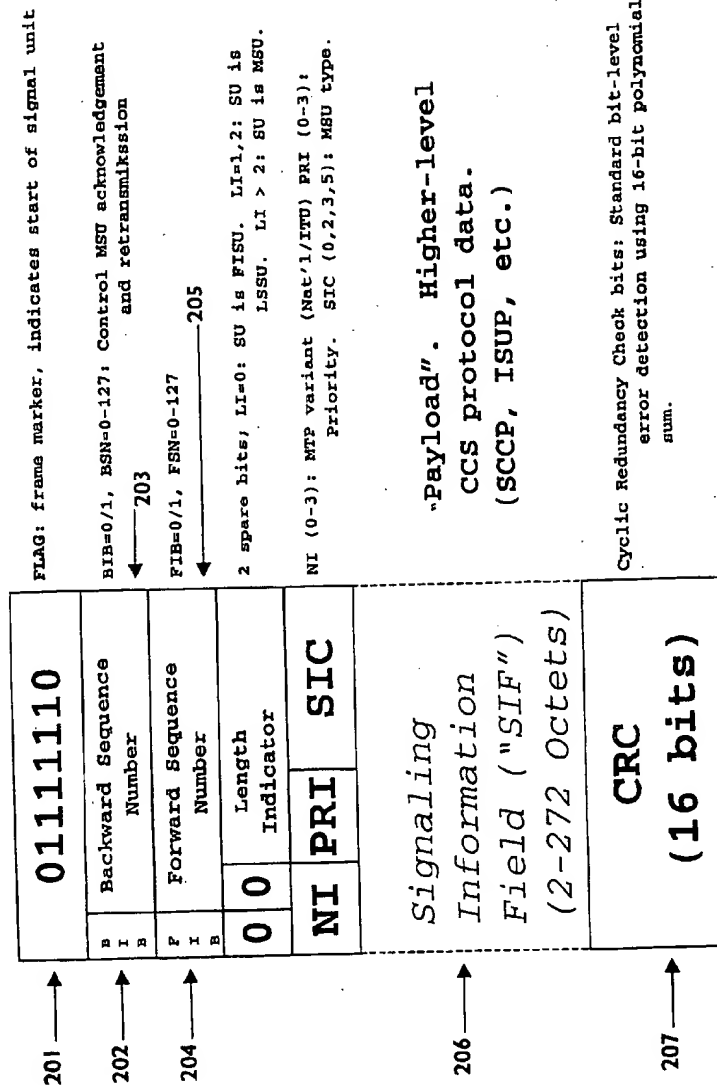


Fig. 2

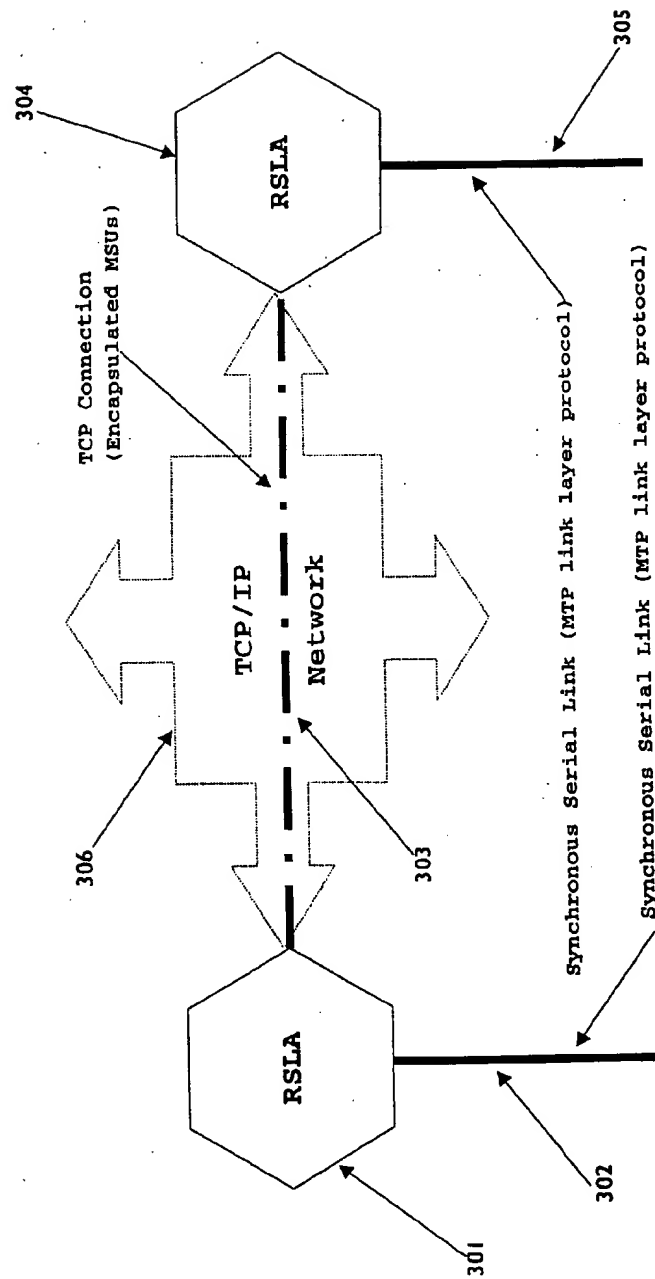
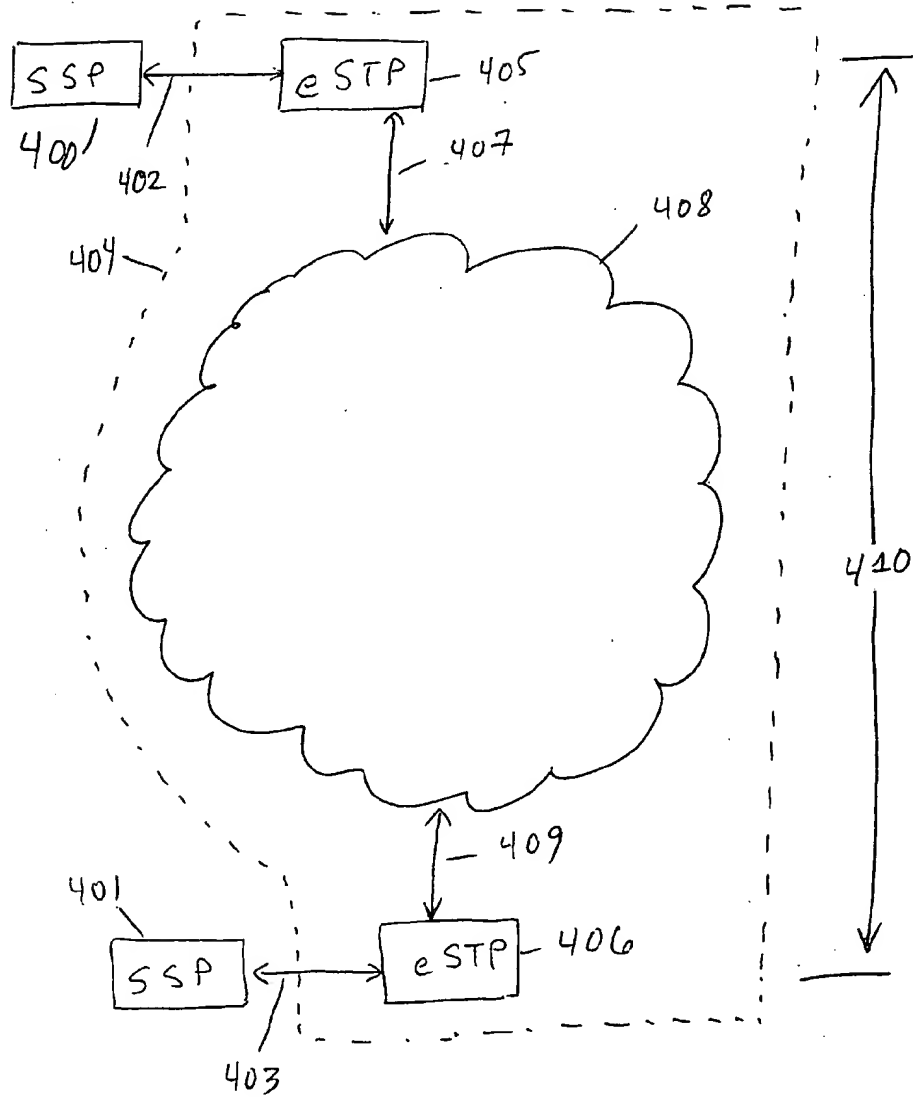


Fig. 3





F.g. 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/26894

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : H04L 12/56; H04M 7/06  
US CL : 370/389, 466; 379/230

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 370/352, 354, 385, 389, 392, 466 487, 471; 379/219, 220, 221, 229, 230

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST  
search terms: common channel signaling, packet, stp

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,737,404 A (SEGAL) 07 April 1998, col. 4, line 44-col. 8, line 24.	1-15
Y	US 5,805,587 A (NORRIS et al) 08 September 1998, col. 2, line 7-col. 3, line 16.	1-15
Y	US 5,539,884 A (ROBROCK, II) 23 July 1996, col. 1, line 37-col. 4, line 40.	1-15
Y	US 5,371,534 A (DAGDEVIREN et al) 06 December 1994, col. 4, line 16, col.5, line 52.	1-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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"O" documents referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" documents published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

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